Proof Conclusive, from Whig as well as Democratic sources, that John Kerr is for an open Convention!

We invite public attention to the following unquestionable facts, going to prove that John Kerr, the Scott candidate for Governor, is for an open. unrestricted Convention.

The Greensborough Patriot, a Whig paper, in its notice on the 10th July of the discussion in that place between Messrs. Reid and Kerr, says: "Mr. Kerr most distinctly declared himself fur a

Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution; but insisted that the voice of the majority would and ought to secure the constitutional number REPUBLICAN doctrine."

The Mountain Banner of July 27, says:

"We have been told by a gentleman who resides that if elected Governor he would recommend to the Legislature to pass a law submitting to the people to say whether they desire a Convention. Gov. Reid remarked that that was the first time he had heard such a declaration, and enquired how it came that it was then first mentioned; to which Mr. Kerr replied that he had been requested by a political friend to say

of the discussion between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr in Rutherfordton, says:

" Mr. Kerr said that if elected he would recommend to the Legislature to pass a law for submitting to the people to say whether they wanted a Convention; and if a majority of them voted for a Convention he said the Legislature was bound to call one."

In addition to this, we now repeat what we stated in our last, that FF Mr. Kerr declared in Rutherfordton that if elected Governor he would recommend the taking of the popular vote on Convention or no Convention; that if a majority voted in favor of calling a Convention, he should recommend the calling of a Convention; and that if the General Assembly should refuse to obey the voice of a majority, he would tell the members they usurped sovereignty and violated popular rights.

At Greensborou, h Mr. Kerr declared, as we have already proved by Wilson S. Hill and others, that "whoever in the Legislature should vote against a bill for a Convention, after a majority of the people of the State had voted therefor, was an aristocrat, and no republican." And we have, also, the testimony of Mr. Gilmer and his co-signers, Whigs, to the fact that Mr. Kerr declared himself in Greensborough, "for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution, the people being first consulted on the question at the polls"-that is, a two-thirds vote of the Assembly as the result of the action or vote of a bare majority! The certificate of Mr. Gilmer and others, here referred to, may be found in the Raleigh Register of the 21st July.

But in addition to these proofs, already conclusive and overwhelming, we have other and further proofs, which we take from the Raleigh Register of the 28th July, the organ of the Whig leaders of the State. A Correspondent of that paper, writing from Rutherfordton under date July 20, says:

them, HE WOULD VOTE FOR A CONVENTION

Again, another Correspondent of that paper, writing from Marion, McDowell, under date July 16, says Mr. Kerr spoke as follows there on the subject of a Convention:

"He said he had no objection to the extension of the privilege of voting for a Senator, to all those who now have the privilege of voting for a Commoner, but he did object to the mode of amendment proposed, viz: Legislative enactment-that his opinion is, that all amendments to the Constitution should be made by a Convention-that in the present state of things in North Carolina, when different and various propositions to amend the Constitution appear to be our citizens, it is a duty of the Legislature to pass a law and submit the question directly to the people to vote for a Convention or no Convention; and if a becomes the moral and political duty of the Legislature to call a Convention in the constitutional mode-that Legislature to the subject, and recommend the passage of a law to submit the question to the people, and that he should vote for a Convention."

The foregoing extracts, we repeat, may be found in the Raleigh Register of 28th July, 1852.

We have now proved, first, from the Greensborough Patriot, a Whig paper, that Mr. Kerr "distinctly declared himself for a Convention" in that place; we have proved, secondly, from the Mountain Banner, a Democratic paper, that Mr. Kerr came out for a Convention both at Marion and Rutherfordton, and said, if elected Governor, he would advise the Legislature to take the necessary steps to call one, provided a majority of the people should vote for it; we have proved, thirdly, by pass a law and submit the question directly to the for a choice. people to vote for a Convention or no Convention" -that if a majority should vote for it, it would then become "the moral and political duty of the Legislature" to call it-"that if elected Governor, he should call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and recommend the passage of a law to submit the question to the people "-and that, as one of the people, " he should vote for a Con-

The Whig papers in the East have been denying that Mr. Kerr is for a Convention. What will they say now? The Newbernian, a Whig paper, of the 8th June, said :

in New-Berne on the 28th ult., Mr. Kerr said, in express terms, that HE DID NOT ADVOCATE A CONVENTION. Is it likely that in Elizabeth

any portion of the State trust him ?

What will the people of Anson, Wake, New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Craven, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Granville, Bertie, Franklin, Nash. Edgecombe, Warren, Caswell, Person, Chatham. Perquimous, Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Halifax. Martin, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Washington, Northampton, and Johnston say to these things? Are you, fellow-citizens, for an open Convention, to be called on the Federal basis—a basis on which the West already has the power by eight or ten majority? Are you for a Convention, to be assembled of the Assembly to effect it—that this was the true party, to sanction these things? Do you stand as chief Executive of the State, and, without preicprepared to endorse Mr. Kerr's "moral power" dices or partiality, looked steadily to the advancemen doctrine? We beg leave to repeat what we said in tions, at least, he assuredly possesses, and now stands in Marion that Mr. Kerr there said, as he said here, our last on this question: Mr. Kerr holds that the majority vote will devolve upon the Assembly a great moral and political obligation which that ponent made objection? Why should be be turned body ought not to diregard. This is a question, fellow-citizens, neither of morals nor of politics, but of Constitutional LAW; and what can "moral obligations" have to do with it? Are we to have The same paper, of the same date, in its notice the "higher law" thus early in North Carolina? Are we to be told, when discussing a grave question of Constitutional law, that we are "morally" bound to do so and so, in opposition to the plain letter of the Constitution? Fellow-citizens, BE-WARE! Yield this point now-listen, if you will, and be deceived and misled by this cant about moral obligations," and there is no telling what the next step may be! If this "moral" power majority doctrine of Mr. Kerr can change your Constitution in one respect, IT CAN IN ANOTHER! Beware! Beware! It is the slight trickle of water, not broader than one's finger, over the levee, which whelms and destroys every thing in its course.

Again: Free Suffrage will injure no existing interest. It is not a sectional but a general question. It does not touch, nor can it be made, under any and faithful public officer.' circumstances, to touch the basis. It is a question above-named will have just the same number of conquer" in that memorable campaign! senators thereafter as they have now; and the only lifference will be, that all citizens who pay taxes will vote for Senators. Who can object to that? Your Senate is based on taxation of all kinds, and Smith and the Peterson affair: it is therefore but just and right that all persons taxed should be allowed to vote for Senators. This is what Gov. Reid proposes, and he is in favor of Committee for the diffusion of electioneering lies. carrying out this amendment, according to the Constitution. He is for the Free Suffrage bill most sagacious and cunning of party managers. He feated in August, and this bill should fail to pass of "that unrivaled magician," Macallister, as to head the next Legislature, what will be the probable the Hon. Truman Smith in his profession of concoct-"He [Mr. Kerr] was in favor of submitting it to the people to say whether they were satisfied with it result? Will the fifty thousand non-landholders scure individual from the pine fields of North Caro-[the Constitution] or not; and when submitted to of the State wait four years longer? Fellow-citi- lina undertook, audacious goose that he was, to do zens, we call upon you as reading and reflecting men, him, the little scheme he had so carefully nursed to think seriously of these things, and to beware!

> for Free Suffrage and against a Convention; and the discovery of a solitary instance of fraud practised every vote for John Kerr will be a vote for a Con-by a member of the Democratic party. They seize upon it—parade it at the head of their columns—and vention and against Free Suffrage, Keep that before the people, and let every body hear it at the polls, on the day of election.

We challenge the Whig Editors and orators, who are in the habit of denouncing our statements as "locofoco falsehoods," to deny, dispute, or condesired, by large and highly respectable portions of trovert a single fact above set forth. We have proved every thing we have asserted by Whig authority; and we again point the public to the majority of the State want a Convention, that it then Raleigh Register (the Whig organ) of the 28th documents to the North, to prove him a " pro-slavery of July, as containing PROOF CONCLUSIVE THAT if elected Governor, he shall call the attention of the JOHN KERR IS IN FAVOR OF AN OPEN AND UN- slavery agitation-to Virginia, he sends the calum-RESTRICTED CONVENTION.

BARBECUE!

The Democrats of Raleigh and vicinity will give on Wednesday the 4th, the day before the election. Able and interesting Speeches may be expected. Every one, Whig as well as Democrat, is invited to be present.

The Hon. James C. Dobbin has been invited, and it is hoped he will have it in his power to at-

Come, one and all!

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION. Under Wilson S. Hill and others, that Mr. Kerr said, in the act of Congress, which was finally passed last the public treasure which the country has ever yet than if placed under the influence of General Scott, Greensborough, that if a majority of the people week, the whole number of Representatives will should vote for a Convention, that member of the be two hundred and thirty-four, distributed as fol- expenditures of the government during the period of Assembly, no matter from what County he might lows: Maine 6, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 3, come, who should vote against it, would be "an Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 4, we now present in contrast of the expenditures resaristocrat, and no republican"; we have proved. New York 33, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 25, fourthly, by Mr. Gilmer and others, Whigs, that Mr. Delaware 1, Maryland 6, Ohio 21, South Carolina Kerr declared himself in Greensborough "for a 6, Georgia 8, Florida 1, Alabama 7, Mississippi 5, the last of Mr. Fillmore's administration, of which Convention"; we have proved, fifthly, by the Ra- Lousiana 4, Virginia 13, North Carolina 8, Tennesleigh Register of July 28th, that Mr. Kerr said, see 10, Kentucky 10, Missouri 7, Arkansas 2, Inin Rutherfordton, "he would vote for a Conven- diana 11, Illinois 9, Michigan 4, Wisconsin 3, Iowa tion"; and we have proved, sixthly, and lastly, 2, Texas 2, California 2. Total 234. The whole by the same paper of the same date, that Mr. Kerr number of Presidential electors-adding 62 Senasaid, in Marion, it was "the duty of the Legislature to tors-will therefore be 296, making 149 necessary

> PREDICTION OF MR. WEBSTER. The Concord (N. H.) Patriot states, that during the recent visit of Mr. Webster to his farm at Franklin, a lady, a relative, remarked to him, "Well, Mr. Webster, I was really in hopes that some time I should see a live President of the United States." "You will yet, madam," was the instant reply of Mr. Webster. 'if you and Gen. Pierce live until next March.' We have the above from the lips of the husband of the lady, who was himself present.

"We see that the Rep. & Pat. states that Mr. boys! We hope to hear that one is established in Kerr is the advocate of an open, unrestricted Conven- every county in the State. What are our friends tion!! Where did the Rep. & Pat. learn this? We in Oxford—in Warren—In Halifax and Smithfield KNOW, FOR WE HEARD IT, that in his speech doing, that they do not establish Clubs, and "cir-

Raleigh Register. culate the documents?" City, where such a stand would have done him more er places named, but just about here most of them administration of the government have been more than for the next four years where every United States' 10½ in bbls. Sugar—sales of 50 hhds Havana at the sugar have sugar ha injury than here, that he should have advocated an are in a quandary, we think. They held a ratifi-

Gov. Reid-the Market Charge.

The plain and unostentatious people of the mountains, it seems, have heard of the charge preferred against Gov. Reid by the Raleigh Register, of going occasionally to the Raleigh market. The charge touches the quick" up there, as it must do among all who are not too proud to attend to their own business. The last Mountain Banner contains the following notice of this charge: " GOVERNOR REID. Governor Reid has been hon-

ored with the confidence of the people of the State. He has identified his name and his administration with for the purpose and with the view of changing the a great measure of popular freedom; and has sucpresent Senatorial basis of pure taxation to a "mix- ceeded in giving to that measure a shape and direced" basis? Are you ready, merely for the sake of fully performed his high duties, every one of them, tion for practical usefulness. He has ably and faithand prosperity of our people. These recommendawhat particular of his administration has he been found deficient? In what has his most violent opout, and another, untried, substituted in his place ? It will hardly be believed-but such is the factthat when subjected to the most rigid and uncharitable scrutiny by the Kerr organ at Raleigh, and the Whig Clique there, his entire administration is found to be obnoxious to but one single charge, and that he was actually seen one morning in the market place in Raleigh, and to have carried thence, down Fayetteville street, some article which he had purchased tor his family dinner! The editor of the Register was watching him-witnessed the fact-and he felt it his duty, as a public journalist and friend of " gentility," to expose to the world so shameful a proof of his Excellency's want of "dignity." And this is the great fault of his administration; if any other be al-

eged, it has escaped our memory.

And has it come to this in old North Carolina, that free citizen cannot walk the streets of the town of Raleigh, with an article purchased at market, without forfeiting all claim to public confidence, and incurring the ridicule and disapprobation of Mr. Kerr's ne is made Governor, he will be above such low and marks the beginning of the vast sluice that over- discreditable conduct? That he will always send a servant to market, and never he seen there among the plain and honest yeomanry of Wake and the adjoinng counties ? Is this whiggery or not? If it be, let the people answer if it is republicanism! and whether this great sin against the "decency " virtues of the whig organ, is sufficient to displace an honest

And this charge, be it remembered, comes from of Suffrage, and not of political power as between the peculiar admirers of log cabins in 1840-from of the basis, and this was known throughout the ections or communities. If adopted, the Counties those who, as they themselves said, " stooped to

> The last Petersburg Democrat contains the following very good thing in relation to Truman

" An individual in the State of North Carolina recently attempted the impossible feat of cheating the Hon. Truman Smith, chairman of the National Whig The attempt was very discreditable, but not more discreditable than stupid. This Truman Smith is the passed at the last session of the Legislature. If that is a perfect adept in all the tricks of political eleightbill should receive a two-thirds vote at the next campaign of 1848, and to his extraordinary genius in of-hand. He was Whig manager in general in the session, it will be at once put before the people, be approved by them, and become a portion of the well attempt to baffle a Mitternich in diplomacy, or State Constitution; but if Gov. Reid should be de- unravel the mystery of the wonderful manipulations his very identical thing. The old Whig fox caught was exploded, and he himself blown sky-high. And Every vote for DAVID S. REID will be a vote thus ended the adventures of the heroic Mr. Peterson. But not so the exultations of the Whig press over exhibit every symptom of the intensest satisfaction. With not more delight do those black scavengers of nature, commonly called buzzards, snuff the fragrance

of some fresh decayed carcass. But is it not the sublime of hypocrisy in the Whig party to affect such horror at a solitary instance of rand perpetrated for political purposes? The Whig party is an organized cheat, and it lies upon principle and deceives by system. Why, what is the Hon. Truman Smith doing at this very moment, in the way of electioneering fraud 1 Franking documents to the South, to prove PIERCE an abolitionist; and franking hunker." To the Western Reserve, the Hon. Senator sends the record of PIERCE's hostility to antinies of the mendacious journals of abolitionism. This man is the duly anounted high priest of the mysteries of Whig electioneering, and the pilot of the bark that carries Scott and his fortunes; and yet, Whig papers affect to execrate political fraud. Satan reproving large Barbecue at the Baptist Grove, in Raleigh, sin, and Beelzebub casting out devils! Poor Mr. Peterson has been seduced from the path of virtue, but he shall not be stoned by men more guilty than

> For some time past the country has heard a great deal, in vague terms, of the extravagance of Mr. Fillmore's administration. Democratic members of Congress who are accessible to the Departments and to the best sources of information, have not investigated this subject with the industry demanded by its importance. From the partial statements that have got abroad, there seems to be little doubt that the present has been the most heedless administration of seen. The subject shall have our especial attention at an early day, when we shall present in detail the Mr. Polk's administration, and those of Taylor and Fillmore. As a specimen of what may be expected, pectively during the fiscal year 1846, ending July st of that year which was the first of Mr. Polk's administration; and during the calendar year 1851, the official reports have yet been published. We present in detail the classifications of expenditure, in order to exhibit what amounts have been expended in waste- But the case is very different with William H. Sewful extravagance, and what in the payment of public ard, who started as a politician on the humbug of antidebt incurred by the Mexican War:

Expenditures in 1846. Civil administration, : : Army. Navy. Debt and Interest, 1,217,823 Expenditures of 1851. Civil administration, Army, Indians and Pensions. : 9,419,409 Debt, Interest, &c., \$52,525,426

The comparison exposes an excess of expenditure by Mr. Fillmore's administration of more than \$24 .-000,000, of which \$13,000,000 occurs in the expenses of the civil department alone. It will not do to We see that Scott and Graham Clubs are being charge this excess upon the necessity of redeeming know who Colonel King is, thus enlightens its whig formed all over the country. Push along the ball, the public debt incurred by the Mexican War, or in perceptions: any other manner; for the precise amount of that class payments is set down in the statement, and by no ing Vice President. If Mr. Pillmore dies, he will be means covers the excess. It will not do to charge it the President. to an increase of the army and navy expenditures; doing, that they de not establish Clubs, and "cir- for the precise amounts of those items of increase are unanimous vote of the Senate. Such whigs as Da- and hhds. hams at 10 cts. and 55 hhds. in bulk at given also. The fact is, all classes of expenditures vis, of Massachusetts, Clay, Badger, Mangam, &c., 91 cts. Beef-sales of 300 bbls at unchanged rates. We don't know what they are doing in the oth- have gone up; while those strictly appertaining to the voted for him. Now, we only propose to place him

tripled. open Convention, and declared within a week or cation meeting here twenty-one strong, when news less here, that he DID NOT advocate a Convention of the Head less here, that he DID NOT advocate a Convention of the nomination reached them; won't that suffice? ed of its sympathy for Mr. Fillinore and the Head Come boys, the Register seems to be getting un- of his civil department, in their defeat at Baltimore, What must be thought of such a man? Can easy about you. Can't you sorter stir up a little? to call them and their party to an account of its stew-Rich. Examiner. Warrenton News. | ardship.

The Discussion at Marion.

We are indebted, says the Mountain Banner, to friend for the following items concerning the discussion at Marion the 16th instant :

" Gov. Reid said that he had been somewhat surrised to hear his competitor declare that the people of the West had not had their share of the public offices. Mr. Kerr, said Gov. R., has just declared to you, " Whoever the Western men agree upon among themselves for United States Senator, or any thing else, I am for him." "If there be a people I have more respect for than others, it is the people of the

Gov. R. remarked that it was unusual for candi-

dates for Governor to be declaring their preference for U. S. Senator; but that Mr. K. had thought proper to do so on the present occasion. He said that he would endeavor to show that Mr. K. was not so peculiarly Western in his practice as he would appear to have the people believe. It was known that Mr. Clingman was the only gentleman in this part of the State whose name had been lately mentioned in connection with the election of U. S. Senator. It was known that at the last election of a Senator, Mr Clingman, a Western Whig, was a candidate, and received the support of a few Western Whigs, and the vote of a large portion of the Democrats in the Legislature. Mr. K. and his Whig friends were not for Mr. C., the Western man, but for George E. Badger! and he (Gov. R.) presumed that when a Western man was started again, the result would be found the same, at least so far as Mr. K.'s influence charge is (Hear it, O shade of Ben Franklin!) that or preference could control it. He thought Mr. K.'s peculiar love for the West inopportune. The people of the West know what they want, and if Mr. K. thought a Western man ought to be elected to the U. S. Senate, the East was the place he ought to have told it, for you would have had more respect for his candor it he had told it there. He did not tell i

there, but tells it here. Gov. R. said it seemed that Mr. K. was always seized with a peculiar love for the people of the section where he happened to be at the time. In the East he was on the Platform of the Whig Convention on the subject of Constitutional reform, and was against changing the basis of representation, and would lose his right arm before he would see it done. He was for a Convention if the people wanted it, and organ? Is it pledged on behalt of Mr. Kerr, that if upon being interrogated by him (Gov. R.) said he would, as an individual, vote for it at the polls. In the West Mr. K. still says he stands upon the resolution of the Whig Convention and where he did in the East-that he is " for a Convention," and although he is "personally against a change of the basis, yet, "when you get a Convention you can carry whatever amendments you choose." This, said Gov. R., he (Mr. K.) declares with emphasis and with a significant wink, as though he is paving the way for you to get what he declared himself so much opposed to in the East. Gov. R. said he was against a change length and breadth of the State, and had been for years. He was for Free Suffrage, and for amending the Constitution by the Legislative mode, because it was a Constitutional, a sate, and a cheap mode. It the people relied upon a Convention to give them Free Suffrage, they would not get it at all, for the majority would vote against calling a Convention, and then, according to Mr. K's majority doctrine, the leaders of the Whig party would say that majority vote decided against Free Suffrage, or any amendment to the Constitution whatever. Then the people

would see the snare that had been laid for them ! Gov. Reid said that in the East, speaking about amendments to the Constitution and a change of the basis, that Mr. K. declared he lived " in the strongest slave county in the State except one, and that he, (Mr. K.) was identified in interest with the people of the East! But to-day, in the West, he says he is for a Convention, and when you get a Convention

you can get what you want !' Gov. R. said, for himself, he did not profess a peculiar attachment for each portion of the State it might happen he was addressing. He expressed his principles and left the people to draw their conclusions. He trusted those principles were liberal enough to knew his own heart he did not desire to promote the interests of one section at the sacrifice of another. He

SINGULAR FACTS IN POLITICS AND THE PRESS. The bearings of the daily journalism of this metropolis, on the Presidential question of the present day, are very different from those which existed during the election of 1848, when Gen. Taylor was successful. Let us state the precise difference.

In 1848, when Gen. Taylor was the whig candidate, and Gen. Cass the democratic candidate, nearly the whole daily journalism of this city-embracing an aggregate circulation of one hundred and twenty five thousand sheets a day-was, more or less, in favor of Gen. Taylor's election. There was only one solitary journal of any importance, that supported the nemination of Gen. Cass, and that was the Tammany organ of that day, which probably had a circulation of four, five or six thousand.

Now let us take a look at the position of the news papers of this city at this time, on the same question. The tendencies and tone of New York journalism in 1852 are exactly the reverse of those which it manifested in 1848. There are only two papers of any circulation decidedly in favor of Gen. Scott, and one or two others rather coldly submitting to his nomination. The whole of the other portion of the press, of all parties, is opposed to his triumph, and working with more or less vigor for the success of General Pierce, the democratic candidate. The aggregate circulation of the daily journals of this city is now nearly a hundred and forty thousand sheets per day; and of this number there are one hundred thousand sheets per day openly or quietly opposed to Gen. Scott's

election and triumph. These are singular and unquestionable facts; and we challenge the denial of their main accuracy, from any quarter. But how comes the newspaper press of this metropolis to be so entirely reversed from that which it was in 1848? The fact arises from the belief that the great commercial interests of the Emptre City, and of this republic, are more safe in the hands Gen. Pierce, and a democratic administration, connected with William H. Seward, and the tendencies of his dangerous abolition policy towards the South. It is objected, however, that the Van Buren interest-equally free soil, and hostile to the Southis in favor of Gen. Pierce; but we must remember that the free soil tendencies of Martin Van Buren, and his partisans were not inherent, but adopted merely " for the nonce" to defeat General Cass, from a personal feeling towards him. The Van Buren interest of this city has always been in favor of the general commercial and administrative policy of the democratic party, originating in southern politicians. masonry, and added to it that of anti-rentism, abolitionism, and every other ism of a dangerous tenden-\$6.782,999 cy; so that his political capital consists of principles 9,818,655 in deadly antagonism to the Union, and the prosperi-3,760,771 ty and commercial interests of this great city and this

6,450,863 confederacy. Here, therefore, we disclose the remarkable facts, showing the position of the New York press on the pending Presidential question, and its causes. The same feelings and the same causes operate on the whole Union, to a greater or lesser extent. Gen. Taylor commanded much more confidence among the masses, and especially excited it among the commercial interests, than ever Gen. Scott can create, supported 6,102,991 as he is by the violent socialists, abolitionists, and radical red republicans of the worst type, and of the most destructive principles and tendencies. These are the settled characteristics of the present campaign. Who can impugn their accuracy? N. Y. Herald.

> A QUESTION ANSWERED. The Galena Jeffersonian, in reply to the Chicago Journal, which desired to "The documents prove that he is the present act-

And he was made acting Vice President by the Senator voted to place him."

a day or two ago a diamond of the first water weigh-

For the Standard.

To the People of Wake County. Let me warn you, people of Wake County, and especially Democrats, to refrain from voting for Whigs. In voting for such sharacters you will be found voting indirectly if not directly for Scott, the Seward candidate for President.

Some few of the Democrats say they do not like to vote for Saunders, on account of his being for Rail Roads; but what can such Democrats gain by substitute, the bill of last year, got but 42 votes voting for Rogers? Is he not too for Rail Roads? Mr. Ashe succeeded in getting through an amond And besides, he is a Whig, and Saunders has grown grey in the Republican cause. Did you ever know he Whigs to desert their candidates on such grounds? per cent. tax on her commerce for the improvement To vote for Whigs in this election is to vote for Scott-it is to vote for a Whig United States Senator

—it is to vote against Reid, the present good and blameless Governor—it is to vote against Free Suffrage, and injure Democracy, in all probability most

Stand by your chosen men, Democrats of Wake, and all will be well.

A DEMOCRAT. July 28, 1852.

[From the National Intelligencer.] \$10,000 to \$8,000 on Pierce!)

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1852. Upon my arrival home this evening, I find in your paper a challenge offering to bet \$10,000 that Gen. Scott will be the next President over Gen. Franklin Pierce. In reply to that challenge, I have only to say I do not believe the person offering the bet can be found; and, to put the matter to rest, I will bet \$10,000 to \$8,000 that Gen. Pierce, if living, will be the next President of the United States.

EDW. H. PENDLETON. N. B. The whole or any portion of the money will put up at one hour's notice.

Reception of Mr. Webster at Marshfield-Important Speech.

Boston, July 25. The reception of Mr. Webster at Marshfield, yesterday, was a grand affair. He arrived at Kingston, in the cars, at 4 o'clock, accompanied by Chas. Lanman, his private Secretary, and was greeted by an immense concourse of citizens. He was received at the depot by a committee deputed S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and He was received at the depot by a committee deputed o accompany him to Marshfield.

Business was suspended along the route, and the roads were crowded with men, women and children. Arriving at Marshfield, the procession entered Mr. Webster's grounds, and halted in front of a rostrum erected on a hill, around which an immense number of his friends and neighbors had congregated.

The Hon. Seth S. Sprague delivered an address f welcome, to which Mr. Webster responded in feeling terms. He said he had not looked for such a estimonial of regard and such a welcome home. His heart was deeply touched, not by the brilliant display around him, but by the fact that the community among whom he had so long dwelt, who knew him so well, should have manifested such unbounded esteem. After proceeding further in this strain he alluded to our political position. Mr. Sprague, he said, had been pleased to refer to recent occurrences, upon which he did not deem it fit for him to say anything, as the time had not yet come. Whatever he had good or valuable in him, he would hold in his own keeping, and not trust it to the way wardness of (aggregate) \$105; Demonstrator's fee \$10; Graduation

He then alluded to the fishery question, and said t would not become him to say much on that point, until he spoke officially; but he would assure them the administration would not neglect the matter under any circumstances. "The fishermen." he continued. shall be protected in their rights at all hazards. Why should they not! Most potent consequences were involved-the fisheries were the nurseries of navy, from which the most glorious triumphs had sprung. Their sudden interruption by England cannot be justified by any principle or consideration whatever. It was wholly unjustifiable. The treaty of 1818 was made with the crown of England, and if a vessel is captured and adjudicated upon, the crown is answerable. We know whom to deal with. The United States will never permit their rights to embrace the true interests of the whole State. It he be adjudicated by petty provinces, nor allow our vessels to be seized by petty officers, and condemned ebec and Newfoundland. desired the prosperity and happiness of the people of No! No!! NO!!!" He then branched off upon a large portion of which is of superior quality for farmother topics, when the ceremonies closed and the meeting adjourned.

Memorial to the President on the Fishing Question. Boston, Friday, July 23.

A Memorial addressed to President Fillmore is being numerously and influentially signed here. It represents that 2,100 vessels and 30,000 seamen are now engaged in the Fisheries, representing property valued at \$12,000,000; that the people of New England and their fathers have enjoyed free right to fish in the now proscribed waters; and that the enforcement of the new construction put upon the treaty of 1818 will ruin many families in New England; therefore, the memoralialists pray the President to send a naval force to the British North American waters, sufficient to protect the Fishermen in their lawful occupation.

Indian Massacre-Murder of Capt. R. B. Marcy and

Eighty Men.
New Orleans, July 26. Dates have been received here from Fort Smith, Arkansas, bringing the painful intelligence that a force of two thousand Camanche Indians had met aud murdered Capt. R. B. Marcy (son of ex-Governor Marcy, of New York,) and his entire command, consisting of eighty men. The battle lasted two days, but, finally, the captain and his slender torce were compelled to yield to the superior numbers of the foe. The Indians are reported to be gathering in large numbers near the

Congress of the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 26. The Senate did not sit . In the House, the Michigan Rail Road Bill was postponed, as was also the Bill declaring the Wheelng Bridge a lawful structure-the latter until Mon-

day week. The bill having for its object the protection of New Mexico, California, &c., was then taken up for consideration. After being considered at length, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House then went into a committee of the whole on

the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds in the Chair,) and the committee were addressed in five-minute speeches by many members, (Mr. McMullen, of Virginia among them,) after which the committee rose, and the House adjourned. WASHINGTON, July 27. In the Senate, Mr. Gwin offered a resolution, call-

ing on the President for information as to how the Navy is now employed, and the force available for immediate service. The resolution was laid on the table; and Mr. Sumner offered one instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law; and asked leave to speak upon it to-day; but, Mr. Mason objecting, the resolution was laid over. In the House, the motion to reconsider the vote

respecting the Florida Rail Road bill was lost; and the remainder of the session was spent in discussing the amendments to the River and Harbor bill.

Great Democratic Mass Meeting. NEWBURG, N. Y., July 26. A great democratic mass meeting was Ifeld here to-day-Augustus Shell presiding, assisted by 30 vice presidents and 14 secretaries. From 25,000 to 30,000 persons were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Horatio Seymour, Hon. John A. Dix. John Van Buren, and Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Condition of the Markets. New York, July 27th, 6 P. M. Cotton-The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 1,600 bales, but the market was unchanged in every respect. Flour -sales of 11,500 bbls at 3 932 a \$4 for State; Southern unchanged. Wheat-sales of 8,500 bushels at 98 cents for Southern red, and \$1 04 for white-Corn -sales of 30,000 bushels at 63 for mixed and 64 cents for yellow. Pork-sales of 200 bbls a 19 a \$20 for mess, and \$17 for prime. Sales of 300 tierces Lard-sales of 400 kegs and bbls at 112 in kegs, and cts. Coffee-sales of 500 bags Rio at 91 cts. Oil-Another North Carolina Diamond. We saw sales of 3,250 gallons Linseed at 62 cts. Whisky-

ing four grains, found by Mr. J. W. Atwood of Mc-Dowell county, whilst working a gold mine about five and a half miles west of Charlotte.—Charlotte Whig.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1852. In the House, yesterday, the Michigan Railroad land bill, with its omnibus amendments, was laid on the table, 104 to 62. The River and harbor bill passed in Committee of the whole. Stanly's Mr. Ashe succeeded in getting through an amendment authorizing. Wilmington, N. C., to levy four of her harbor, in addition to the \$10,000 appropriation of the bill.

John B. Ashe, Texas Whig Elector, won't go Scott, and declines to act as Elector.

PIERCE & KING CLUB.

THERE will be a Meeting of the PIERCE and KING Club at the Court-House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock. Our friends from the Country and the people generally are invited to attend. BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

July 28, 1952.

WE are requested to annualize for re-election as E are requested to announce William Hi. Sheriff of Wake County. May 28, 1852.

WE are requested to announce General JAMES' M. MANGUM, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICH-MOND, VA. The fitteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 13th of October and continue until the ensuing March. R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrice

and Diseases of Women and Children. L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Mat-

Pharmacy.
CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professorof the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A E PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmar, and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty. is at

all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peouliar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for Secoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of disease; EXPENSES-Matriculation fee, \$5, Professors' fees

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually \$3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information

concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered S. MAUPIN, M. D. Dean of the Faculty. 73-85W Richmond, July 13, 1852.

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale-

N Saturday, the 11th of day of Septermber nexti-on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the PORTIS GOLD MINES, The said property is too generally known to require par. ticular description here. It will be sold for division, under a decree in Equity, on a credit of one and two yearswith interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given. The tract contains-

ing purposes. The mining lands are rich, and can be worked at a very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. I will take pleasure in showing the property, or will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of the purchaser.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E. Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 903-4tw.

\$25 REWARD. Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LE-WIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY. Franklin County, N C. > 929-w6w. July 16, 1852.)

\$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehenmy negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking. somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife. Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY. July 19th, 1852. 71-5upd.

Notice--- Direct Importations. WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—
A number of notes and accounts due us which should settled up to 1st July; and to which we particularly call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants, Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are determined to offer inducements over Northern importers. MCRAE & HARRISS.

Further Developments.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of

funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts. ISAAC PROCTOR. Merchant Tailor. Raleigh, July 26th, 1852

\$12 PER MONTH. WANTED, immediately, Fifteen or Twenty ablo-bodied Negro men to work on the Rail Road, for which the above price will be paid in Cash every month. NIXON, & CO. Releigh July 17, 1852. 71-

SALT.

500 SACKS Liverpool Fine, Ground Alum, For sale low by WYCHE & BLACK NALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. Lime & Ground Plaster, N barrels constantly on hand and for sale by WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. O BO XES French Lemons just received at

F. MAHLER'S.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852.